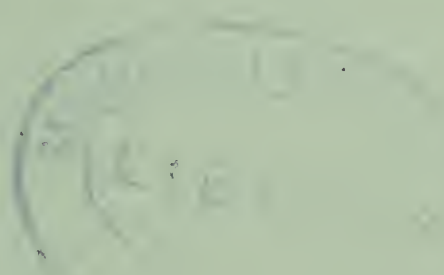
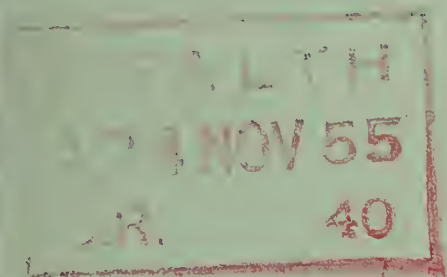


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West Oxfordshire Combined Districts



Annual Report

of

Medical Officer of Health

for

1954

OXFORD

GEO. BRYAN AND CO.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1954

WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc. (Oxon), M.D. (St. And.), D.P.H.,
of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 28 Staverton Road,
Oxford. (Tel. Oxford 58058.)

Sanitary Inspectors

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Sanitary Inspector: T. W. JONES, M.R.San.I. (also Surveyor),
Borough Surveyor's Office. Guildhall, Chipping Norton. (Tel.
Chipping Norton 341/342.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: S. Cocks, A.R.San.I.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Sanitary Inspector: M. E. SAWYER, A.R.San.I., Council Offices, 6
Park Street, Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216.)

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Sanitary Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.San.I., Council Offices,
Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 21.)

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: D. C. THOMPSON, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I.,
(also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury
3268/9.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.San.I.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: S. P. BENDLE, F.F.S.(Eng.), M.R.San.I.,
(also Surveyor), Sheep Street, Charlbury. (Tel. Charlbury 31.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, C.R.San.I.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: W. T. STONE, M.R.San.I., Council Offices,
The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 57.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: D. Gwyn Watkins, M.R.San.I.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1954

WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1954, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 28/54 of the Ministry of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1954.

Birth Rates (Corrected)

Chipping Norton, M.B.	16	Banbury, R.D.	17
Witney, U.D.	18.9	Chipping Norton, R.D.	17.9
Woodstock, M.B.	26.7	Witney, R.D.	21.8
England and Wales	15.1		

Death Rates (Corrected)

Chipping Norton, M.B.	10.7	Banbury, R.D.	8.9
Witney, U.D.	7.8	Chipping Norton, R.D.	9.3
Woodstock	27	Witney, R.D.	8.4
England and Wales	11.3		

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow for this. The Death Rate for the Borough of Woodstock is high because of the inclusion of the deaths at Hensington House, which is a Part III institution under the National Assistance Act 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The most common cause of death was Heart Disease (including Coronary Thrombosis and Hypertension), 229 deaths. The following causes were the most frequent:

Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	229
Vascular Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	131
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	112
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	24
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	27
Motor Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	13

It is interesting to note that 15 deaths occurred from Cancer of the Lung while only 2 deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Cigarette smoking has recently been suggested as a possible cause of the increase in this disease; and there is fairly strong statistical evidence that this may be so, but it is probable that various forms of atmospheric pollution may also be involved.

Coronary Thrombosis (96 deaths) has also increased in frequency recently. It has recently been suggested that lack of exercise and various dietetic factors may be responsible, but the whole question requires further elucidation.

INFANT MORTALITY

The figures for each local authority are as follows:

Chipping Norton, M.B.	Nil	Banbury, R.D.	4.4 (1)
Witney, U.D.	7.8 (1)	Chipping Norton, R.D.	40.6 (11)
Woodstock, M.B.	23.8 (1)	Witney, R.D.	15.1 (7)
England and Wales	25.5		

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g., less than 10 deaths; it is suggested that in such cases the actual numbers of deaths should be shown—accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets after each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance.

In the whole area of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts there were 20 deaths under 1 year in 982 births. This is an Infant Mortality of 20.3.

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

Prematurity ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adrenal Insufficiency	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asphyxia of Newly Born ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dehydration	...	...	...	...	...	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of the notifiable diseases in 1954 was one of the lowest on record.

The following are the numbers recorded:

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	27
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	119
Measles	...	...	...	...	20
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	22
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery (Sonne)	...	...	...	...	6
Ophthalmia Neonotorum	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	4

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever has been gradually diminishing over the past few years.

1952—52 cases

1953—33 cases

1954—27 cases

Diphtheria has disappeared owing to the Diphtheria Immunization campaign—it is now nearly 10 years since the last case occurred.

While the incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria has steadily declined increasing importance is now attached to the intestinal diseases—Food Poisoning and Dysentery in particular, although the incidence in both cases has been low during 1954. Three cases of Poliomyelitis—without paralysis—occurred in a small outbreak in the Banbury Rural District. There were no cases elsewhere.

FOOD HYGIENE

Four cases of Food Poisoning occurred during 1954. All were sporadic cases due to Salmonella Infection—two in the Witney R.D.C., one in Chipping Norton R.D.C. one in Banbury R.D.C. It is often difficult to trace the source of infection in such cases. Sometimes infection occurs from a dog in the house, as in one of these cases, or from duck eggs or milk.

This subject is one which is becoming increasingly important. Most years recently one or two isolated cases of Salmonella infection have been reported by the laboratory, although so far at least there has been no actual outbreak of Food Poisoning. But the fact remains that potential sources of infection exist in the community and this means that extreme care is necessary on the part of all who engage in the handling and preparation of food, especially in hotels, restaurants, cafés and other premises where food is sold.

In view of this the Ministry have now asked for certain statistical information regarding the inspection of food premises, and this is given under the reports for the individual local authorities. Sanitary Inspectors now carry out routine inspections of the food premises in the area to ensure that the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 and the Food By-laws are being complied with.

Under the Slaughterhouses Act 1954 the duty of providing adequate slaughterhouse facilities became the responsibility of Local Authorities from July 1st, 1954, this duty having been transferred from the Ministry of Food.

As far as the area of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts is concerned, the central Slaughterhouses at Banbury, Chipping Norton and Witney still continue. The Banbury Slaughterhouse has been leased to Banbury Town Council—this serves for the Borough and Rural District of Banbury. There are no privately owned slaughterhouses in this area. Two licences have been issued, however, in the Witney R.D.C. and two in Chipping Norton R.D.C.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951

The problem of elderly people living alone in the area is becoming more difficult. In four cases during the year action for compulsory removal under the National Assistance Act 1951 was necessary. Two cases occurred in Witney R.D.C. one in Banbury R.D.C., and one in the Borough of Chipping Norton. In two cases the patient was removed to Cowley Road Hospital, Oxford, and in the other two cases to North-leach Hospital, Gloucestershire.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) *Quality and Quantity*

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality. There are many cases, however, where there is no piped supply and the position is most unsatisfactory. In previous Annual Reports the special mention has been made of Hook Norton, where water has had to be carted since 1935. The Ministry have now given approval to the water scheme for the Banbury Rural District and it seems likely that a public supply for Hook Norton will be available in 1955.

Other villages where the position is unsatisfactory are Barford St. John and St. Michael, Wardington, Churchill, Great Rollright and Great Tew.

(ii) *Bacteriological Examination*

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:

							<i>Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.</i>
Class 1	Highly satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 1
Class 2	Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1-2
Class 3	Suspicious	...	...	...	...	...	3-10
Class 4	Definitely polluted	...	...	...	...	...	Greater than 10

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies on Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual local authorities.

(iii) *Plumbo-Solvency*

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

(iv) *Contamination*

The main action necessary on account of contamination has been the carting of water to Hook Norton, where practically all the wells in the village are polluted. It is hoped that a public supply will be available towards the end of 1955.

(v) *Connection to Mains*

In the urban districts the majority of the houses are connected to the mains. As far as the rural districts are concerned it is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the proportion of dwelling houses or population supplied from public mains either direct to houses or by means of stand-pipes. In the case of Chipping Norton Rural District accurate figures are however available (about 60 per cent); in the case of Witney R.D.C. it is estimated that the figure is also about 60 per cent; in the case of the Banbury Rural District the figure is probably considerably less. Except in the case of Chipping Norton R.D.C. no separate figures are available for individual parishes.

HOUSING

A survey has been undertaken of all kinds of a rateable value of under £20 in the rural areas and houses have been classified as follows:

Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3. Houses with major defects capable of being made fit at reasonable cost.

Class 4. Houses suitable for demolition.

Under the Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act 1954, Sec. 1, it is the duty of Local Authorities to submit to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government information as to houses unfit for habitation and how it is proposed to deal with them.

The following are the numbers of unfit houses in the areas of the various Local Authorities as far as can be ascertained at the present time:

Chipping Norton Borough	...	...	104
Woodstock Borough	...	...	35
Witney U.D.C.	...	...	95
Banbury R.D.C.	...	...	770
Chipping Norton R.D.C.	...	...	211
Witney R.D.C.	...	...	293

Until it is known how many houses the Ministry propose to allocate for slum clearance it will not be possible to deal with this problem to any extent. Small numbers of houses have been dealt with from time to time from the normal housing allocation, but this has only touched the fringe of the problem. The highest number of unfit houses in Urban Areas is in the Borough of Chipping Norton and in Rural Areas in the Banbury R.D.C.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following new legislation of public health importance was passed in 1954.

- Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act 1954.
- Slaughterhouses Act 1954.
- Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act. 1954.
- Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act 1954.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

- Public Health (Puerperal Pyrexia) (Amendment) Regulations 1954
- Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Regulations 1954.
- Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) (Amendment) Regulations 1954.
- Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1954.

STAFF

Mr. R. Shirley, Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Woodstock, retired during the year and was succeeded by Mr. M. E. Sawyer.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector, Banbury R.D.C., left the district on his appointment as Surveyor to St. Albans R.D.C. Mr. D. C. Thompson returned to the district from Bridge Blean R.D.C. as Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Sanitary Inspectors of the Local Authorities in the Combined Districts for their valuable co-operation during the year. They have helped to provide a great deal of the information contained in this report. In some instances separate reports have been made by the Chief Sanitary Inspectors but for reasons of economy it is not possible to include them in this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	2380
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	3879
Mean Population, 1954 (R.G.'s estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3810
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1141
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£20822
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£82

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an important agricultural centre. There is in addition a large tweed mill, an iron works and a provender mill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female
Total	...	...	59	23	36
Legitimate	...	...	55	23	32
Illegitimate	...	...	4	—	4
Birth Rate per 1000				15.4	
Corrected Birth Rate				16	
England and Wales				15.2	
Still births per 1000				Nil	

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female
No. of deaths	...	...	54	24	30
Death per 1000	...	...	14.2		
Corrected Death Rate			10.8		
England and Wales	...	...	11.3		

Causes of Death

Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Prostrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
							—

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

England and Wales

Total Maternal Mortality .69

INFANT MORTALITY

There were no infant deaths during 1954.

No. of deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	Nil
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	Nil
Total Infant Mortality	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	25.5
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	0
„ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	32
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	7
Faeces	...	...	...	9
Other examinations	...	...	...	15

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. There are two sources: (1) Springs in limestone at Old Chalford. (2) A well sunk in 1941, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-east of the town. There are three covered storage reservoirs and also a water tower. The water is chlorinated and is of good quality, though rather hard. Bacteriological examinations carried out each month showed that the water was Class I of the Ministry of Health classification.

With few exceptions all the houses in the Borough are supplied from the public supply. Several water samples were taken from private wells during the year and as a result five additional houses were connected to the mains. Two unfit houses were supplied by wells also; one of these has been closed and the other demolished.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. During the year sanction was obtained from the Ministry to proceed with the sewerage scheme originally proposed in 1941. Work commenced in September 1954. The scheme provides for a new and larger outfall sewer and for improvements in the Sewage Works, Worcester Road. The scheme will now enable the houses in Over Norton Road to be connected to the sewer. There has been considerable difficulty with the septic tanks in this area in the past. The new sewer will also serve for the village of Over Norton.

SECTION D

HOUSING

New Houses. 23 Council Houses were completed in 1954 and 22 put to tender.

6 Houses were built by private enterprise.

2 Caravan licences were issued during the year.

Unfit Houses. 18 houses were repaired by informal notice, 3 by statutory notice and 2 as a result of Court action.

Two improvement grants have been approved by the Council during the year. The Clearance Areas confirmed in 1936/37 were reviewed and it was ascertained that of the 98 houses in these areas, 41 have been demolished, 18 were unoccupied and 39 still inhabited. Steps were taken to demolish the 18 empty houses. 2 that were still occupied were licensed under the Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act 1954 for occupation, subject to certain conditions for a further period of three years.

A survey of all the houses in the Borough as required by the Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act 1954 is being undertaken; this will involve an inspection of 650 houses.

Hutted Camps. Conditions in the two hutted camps Bell Piece and Sarsgrove Bungalows continued to deteriorate. Excessive condensation occurs during the winter and constant attention is required to maintain the huts reasonably weatherproof.

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. The Central Slaughterhouse formerly under the Ministry of Food, reverted to its owners at the end of meat rationing in July 1954. It has been licensed by the Council and meat inspection is being carried out as usual. The slaughterhouse is situated in the centre of the town and apart from this objection it is generally satisfactory from the point of view of design, structure and facilities. The owners are prepared to allow other butchers to use the slaughterhouse at certain times each week.

Food Premises. Inspections of food premises have been carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. Advice has been given to food handlers and suggestions made with regard to improvement.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES AND TYPE							
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
General Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fish Shops (Wet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Shops (Fried)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total							46

NUMBER OF PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 14 FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT 1938

Ice cream manufacturers' premises	...	...	...	2
Ice cream storage and sale	...	...	...	12
Sausage manufacture	...	...	...	4
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	2
Total				20

NUMBER OF PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER MILK AND DAIRIES
REGULATIONS

Nil	
Total Number of Inspections of Food Premises	... 68

Meat Inspection 1954

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	613	60	92	2910	1643	5318
Number inspected	613	60	92	2910	1643	5318
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	8	3	4	20	8	43
Carcases of which part or organ was condemned	222	12	7	80	78	399
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	37.5	25	10.8	3.5	5.3	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcase condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	52	9	1	—	29	91
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	8.6	15	1.8	—	1.3	—

Total weight of Meat Condemned in the year 1954:

5 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lb.

FOOD CONDEMNED IN 1954

Tinned Fruit. 30 tins (2 qrs. 5 lb. 3 oz.)

„ Vegetables. 31 tins (1 qr. 2 lb. 5 oz.)

„ Meat. 38 tins (3 qrs. 3 lb. 2 oz.)

„ Milk and Cream. 49 tins (3 qrs. 18 lb. 9 oz.)

„ Fish. 15 tins (7 lb. 8 oz.).

Method of Disposal

Meat and offal condemned at the slaughterhouse is disposed of at the kennels of the Heythrop Hunt after treatment.

Other food condemned is disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

Food Poisoning. No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>				No. of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	5	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	12	0	0

The incidence of infectious disease is exceptionally low.

Scarlet Fever. 5 cases were notified; 4 occurred in school children, 1 in a child under school age. All were isolated at home. 3 of the cases occurred in one household; all these children were infected from source outside the district.

WhoopingCough. Twelve cases occurred. There were no complications reported and no deaths.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools:

Mumps 2 German Measles 1 Chickenpox 7

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1949

<i>Inspections</i>	No. in Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	4	2	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	28	24	—	—
3. Other Premises	3	3	—	—
Total	35	29	—	—

<i>2. Defects Found</i>	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding			
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature			
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	—	—	—
		—	—
Total	0	0	0

No. of Outworkers Nil.

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	1306
Population:						
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...		6553
Mean Population, 1954 (R.G.'s estimate)						6860
Number of Inhabited Houses			...	...		2274
Rateable Value	...	...	...			£46216
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...					£178 10s 0d

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket making; there are four factories. Other industries are glove-making, machine tools works, military clothing factory, a large laundry and a brewery. Just outside Witney is a motor accessories factory where a large number of the inhabitants are employed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	...	...	120	59	61	18.5
Illegitimate	...	...	7	1	6	
Total			127	60	67	

(Corrected Birth Rate 18.9)

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	15.2
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Still births—Rate per 1000 births—Nil.

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	...	...	55	27	28	8.1

(Corrected Death Rate 7.8)

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	11.3
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Causes of Death:

Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			...	...	...	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System					...	12
Coronary Thrombosis	...		...	...	...	8
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1

Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	2
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	8
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	4
Accidents	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	55

MATERNAL DEATH RATE
Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	0
Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births	...	...	...	...	7.87
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8.3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	25.5

Causes of Death:

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

No. of deaths from:

Measles	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Examinations. These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	...	9
Positive for Streptococci	...	...	...	...	6
Faeces	...	...	...	...	7
Positive for Sonne Dysentery	...	...	...	...	3
Other Examinations	...	...	...	...	2

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) *Water Supply.* The present scheme was completed at the end of 1936. The water is taken from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place; from this point the clarified water gravitates to three filter beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by Ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—i.e. 25 feet higher than the former water tower, and with a capacity for 3 days' storage; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12 in. mains.

Water Analysis. Quarterly bacteriological examinations of the water have been carried out during the year at the University of Birmingham. All showed satisfactory results, there being no B. Coli. in 100 c.c.

Ten houses in the district are supplied by wells.

Sewage Disposal. Work has started in connection with the sewage extension scheme which will eventually include the parish of Cogges. There are 228 houses in the district with pail closets. It is hoped that as the sewage scheme proceeds that this number will gradually diminish.

Refuse Disposal. 127 informal notices have been served by the Sanitary Inspector to provide satisfactory dust-bins.

SECTION D

HOUSING

A detailed survey of the houses in the district has been carried out as required by the Housing Act 1936, having a rateable value of below £13.

Of a total of 1115 houses coming under this category, 684 were found to require inspection, and were classified as follows:

- | | | |
|--|--------|-----|
| 1. Reasonably fit on requiring only minor repairs | ... | 280 |
| 2. Unfit but capable of being made fit | | 311 |
| 3. Totally unfit (under Housing Act 1936, Sec. 11) | ... | 94 |

These 94 houses will be reported to the Ministry as requiring to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance programme.

The following are the details with regard to housing required by the Ministry of Health:

A. INSPECTION OF HOUSES

1.	(a)	Total No. of Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	347
	(b)	Total No. of House inspections made	...	...	...	...	483
2.	(a)	No. of houses (included in 1 (a) above) recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	329
	(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	329
3.		No. of houses found 'unfit for habitation'	...	...	...	...	—*
4.		No. of houses (excluding those in '3' above) that were found to be defective	...	...	...	...	77*

B. REMEDY OF DEFECTS

I. Without the Service of Statutory Notices.

No. of houses rendered fit as the result of informal action	35
---	----

II. By Service of Statutory Notices under the Acts enumerated below:

(a) *Public Health Acts*

1.	No. of houses in respect to which Notices were served	4
2.	No. of houses remedied:	
	(i) By Owners	1
	(ii) By Council in default of Owners	3

(b) *Housing Act, 1936*

Sections 9, 10 and 16

1.	No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	—
2.	No. of Houses remedied	
	(i) By Owners	—
	(ii) By Council in default of Owners	—

Sections 11 and 12

1.	No. of houses respecting which Demolition Orders were made	—
2.	No. of houses demolished	2
3.	Houses closed	1

* 3 and 4 refer to properties in connection with which action has been taken. No classification or action generally has been taken in respect of those properties covered by 2. It is estimated that some 162 are known to be defective to some extent, and a further 64 unfit for habitation of the 329 inspected during the year.

HOUSING ACT 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING
Particulars not known.

HOUSING RETURNS—NEW HOUSES

(a) Total Number of New Houses during the Year (including those given separately under 'b'):

1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	24
2. By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	—
3. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	74

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:

1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	64
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	—

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. The Witney slaughterhouse, Bridge Street, ceased to be under the control of the Ministry of Food on July 1st, 1954. It is privately owned and licensed by the Council. All the slaughtering in the district is carried out there, although the premises are far from satisfactory. The following are the statistics available:

NUMBERS KILLED AND INSPECTED

<i>Period</i>		<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Jan.-June	1954	685	340	2854	1525
July-Dec.	1954	1440	30	1195	696
TOTAL		2125	370	4049	2221

5 sheep and 8 pigs were brought in dead and dressed for inspection.

ANALYSIS OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Beef	6	8	2	6
Veal	0	4	0	26
Mutton	0	11	1	24
Pork	1	5	1	0
	8	9	2	0

OFFAL

A considerable number of records were inadvertently destroyed when the Ministry relinquished control with the result that the following figures cover the period July-December only.

July 1st-December 31st, 1954

TOTAL	69 57 26 223 30 15 4 35 4	15 6 9 9 1 4	3 8
Emphysema	2		
Fluke and Cirrhosis	1 1 128 1		5
Bruising	1 315 lb.	31 lb.	
Degeneration	2 1 2		1
Cysts	7 4	1	1 2
Malignant Tumours and Necrosis	1	6	
Angioma and Benign Tumours	8 3		
Pyæmia Abscesses and	5 2 65 2 1		
Pneumonia		4 6 2	1 1 36 lb.
Inflammation	1 11 1 6 7 1 2	1 3 2	
Cysticercus Bovis	9 14 15 1 4		
Actinobacillosis Actinomycosis and	18		
Tuberculosis	36 42 3 14 6 3 32 675 lb.	15 1 1 2	
	CATTLE Head ... Lungs and Heart ... Lungs ... Liver ... Skirt ... Spleen ... Tail ... Guts ... Kidneys ... Quarters and Parts ...	PIGS Head ... Pluck ... Lungs and Heart ... Liver ... Kidneys ... Guts ... Quarters ...	SHEEP Pluck ... Liver ... Quarters ...

CARCASSES AND ALL OFFAL			
Beef	—	Septic Mastitis	1
Mutton	—	Emaciation and Dropsy	1
		Gangrenous pneumonia	1
Pork	—	Generalized Tuberculosis	1

Food Premises. There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. 101 visits to food premises have been made and 15 informal notices have been served. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

No. of food premises in area	...	...	...	89
No. of food premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 14	...	...	...	34
Meat Products	...	...	...	7
Ice Cream	...	...	...	27
No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949	...	...	...	3
No. of inspections of food premises	...	...	...	101

The following are the types of business:

Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Caterers	...	...	...	...	...	19
(Cafés 5, Works Canteens 7, School Canteens 4, Hotels 4)						
Public-houses	...	...	...	...	...	22
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fishmongers (Fried Fish)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grocers and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	21
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Meat Products Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	1

Milk and Dairies. Dairies are inspected regularly and samples are taken of the special designated milks sold.

Number of registered dairies	...	...	...	3
Number of registered distributors of milk	...	...	...	5
Number of licences issued to dealer in special designated milk, i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurized and Sterilized milk	...	...	...	8

Sample	Samples taken	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory
Tuberculin Tested Milk	9	0	9
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurized)	5	1	4
Pasteurized	10	2	8

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease					No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	0

Scarlet Fever. 3 cases occurred. 2 in school children, 1 in a child under school age. All were treated at home.

Whooping Cough. 3 cases occurred with 1 death, which occurred in an infant age one month.

Dysentery. 2 cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred, both in children.

Meningococcal Meningitis. 1 case occurred in an infant who was treated at the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools

Chickenpox 5. Mumps 1.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—1948

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	4	3	—	—
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	45	12	4	—
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	5	4	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Totals	54	19	4	—

	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
2. <i>Defects Found</i>			
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness .	1	1	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	3	1	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	—	—	—
Totals	7	5	3

No. of Outworkers—Weaving Apparel 140
Employed by Witney Factories—Toys 6
Total 146

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	1713
Mean Population, 1954 (R.G.'s estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1660
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£7685
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£29 12s. 6d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove making; there are five glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and a considerable number of agricultural workers live in the borough.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

		Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	...	39	25	14	25.3
Illegitimate	...	3	1	2	
Totals	...	42	26	16	

Corrected Birth Rate 26.8

England and Wales 15.2

Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 births:—47 (2 stillbirths).

DEATH RATE

		Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	...	65	39	26	
Death Rate per 1000					39.1
Corrected Death Rate					27
England and Wales					11.3

The following were the causes of death:

Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vascular Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	22
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	17

Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3
Other Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	2
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	3
Motor Accidents	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	65
					—

Mention should be made of the fact that the Registrar-General now includes deaths occurring at Hensington House—formerly the Public Assistance Institution as assignable to the Borough of Woodstock instead of transferring them to the areas from which they were admitted. This means that the Death Rate for the Borough of Woodstock is 41.6. If these deaths were excluded it would be 13.8. Using the correcting factor provided by the Registrar-General the Corrected Death Rate is 28.7.

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	1
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	...	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total	...	23.8
	Legitimate	25.6
	Illegitimate	Nil
England and Wales	...	25.5

Cause of Infant death: Adrenal Insufficiency.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	...	11
Positive for Sonne Dysentery	...	2
Swabs	...	10
Positive for Streptococci	...	2
Positive for Whooping Cough	...	1
Other Examinations	...	10

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Waterworks at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wootton have the same supply.

Drainage and Sewerage. The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyne. The purification works consist of detention chambers, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank, the effluent being discharged into the River Glyne. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Council Houses. 44 houses have been completed in the post-war building programme. There are 6 bungalows for elderly people. Owing to lack of suitable sites in the Borough a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District. A scheme has been completed for 27 houses in Rectory Lane; this scheme includes 11 houses, 12 flats and 4 bungalows for elderly people. A further scheme for 14 houses and 17 flats in Green Lane is being carried out.

Unfit Houses. There are a considerable number of unfit houses in the Borough, especially in Old Woodstock, and in the lower part of the town near the river; these will require to be dealt under the Housing (Rents and Repairs Acts) 1954, when the Council's Slum Clearance programme has been submitted to the Ministry.

A. INSPECTION OF HOUSES

1.	(a) Total No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	25
	(b) Total No. of house inspections made	...	...	...	...	32
2.	(a) No. of houses (included in 1 (a) above) recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	Nil
3.	No. of houses found 'unfit for habitation'	...	...	...	...	3
4.	No. of houses (excluding those in '3' above) that were found to be defective	...	...	...	...	4

B. REMEDY OF DEFECTS

I. Without the Service of Statutory Notices

No. of houses rendered fit as the result of informal action 15

II. By Service of Statutory Notices under the Acts enumerated below

(a) *Public Health Acts*

1.	No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	Nil
2.	No. of houses remedied	
(i)	By Owners	Nil
(ii)	By Council in default of Owners	Nil

(b) *Housing Act, 1936*

Sections 9, 10 and 16

1.	No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	Nil
2.	No. of houses remedied	
(i)	By Owners	Nil
(ii)	By Council in default of Owners	Nil

Sections 11 and 12

1.	No. of houses respecting which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
2.	No. of houses demolished	Nil

HOUSING RETURNS—NEW HOUSES

(a) Total number of New Houses during the year (including those given separately under ‘b’)

1.	By the Local Authority	27
2.	By other Local Authorities (O.C.C. Firemen’s Houses)	6
3.	By other bodies or persons	1

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:

1.	By the Local Authority (1946 Act)	27
2.	By other bodies or persons	Nil

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Central Slaughterhouse, Witney, by Mr. W. Hetherington, Sanitary Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Food Premises. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

Number of Food Premises in Area	...	...	...	29
Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 14. (Ice Cream)	...	...	...	10
Number of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949	...	...	...	1
Number of licences issued to dealers in special desig- nated milk	...	...	...	2

The following are types of business:

Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Small Bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Food Poisoning. There were no cases during 1954.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

Disease	No. of Cases Notified			Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	0

Scarlet Fever. One case occurred in a school child, who was isolated at home. No other notifiable diseases had been reported.

Non-notifiable Diseases. Nil.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases and no deaths during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

Inspections

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. No. to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	...	...	9	5
2. No. to which Sec. 7 applies	...	...	—	—
3. Other Premises	...	...	—	—
Totals	...	...	9	5

2. *Defects Found*

					Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding	...	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors	...	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of outworkers					59		

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES		
Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Hornton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wiggington
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

SECTION A
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	59051
Population:						
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	14389
Mean Population, 1954 (R.G.'s estimate)					...	15100
Number of Inhabited Houses			...	...	...	4507
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£63841
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£247

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, extensive ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton, Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Hook Norton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a portable concrete works at Adderbury. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE			
	Total	Male	Female
No. of Births (Legitimate)	216	101	115
No. of Births (Illegitimate)	10	7	3
Totals	226	108	118
Birth Rate per 1000	14.9	(Corrected Birth Rate 17)	
England and Wales	15.2		
Still births—per 1000 births	30	(7 Still births)	

DEATH RATE				Total	Male	Female
No. of Deaths	...	...	...	162	92	70
Death Rate per 1000	...	...	...	10.7		
Corrected Death Rate		...	...	8.9		
England and Wales	...	...	...	11.3		

Causes of Death

Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System					...	...	31
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Hypertension with Heart Disease					...	...	3
Other Heart Disease		...	...	...	...	...	21
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Infective Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Enlarged Prostrate		...	...	...	...	...	3
Pregnancy and Childbirth				...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Motor Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
							—

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	1
(Cause of Death—Broncho-pneumonia)					
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births		...	...	...	4.4
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4.6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales		...	...	...	25.5

Cause of Death:

Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
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SECTION B LABORATORY WORK

Oxford Laboratory:

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	1
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...			0
Faeces	...	...	...	13
Positive for Salmonella Stanley	...	...		4

Many examinations have been carried out at the Horton Hospital, Banbury, but no details are available.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

Under the Banbury Corporation Act 1946 the Banbury Borough Council became the statutory water undertaking for the whole of the Banbury Rural District with the exception of five parishes. The Rural District Council remains as Water Authority for these parishes, viz., Deddington, Duns Tew, Steeple Aston, North Aston and Middle Aston.

The villages of East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Milcombe and part of Milton receive water direct from the Banbury Borough Supply. This supply comes from

- (1) the River Cherwell at Grimsbury;
- (2) the Sor Brook at Bodicote.

It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply is constant and sufficient. 63 samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year, all being reported as satisfactory and suitable for a public supply.

Other villages at present have their own sources of water supply, although they are in the Borough Statutory Area.

A. BOROUGH OF BANBURY STATUTORY AREA

Adderbury East and West. Banbury Borough Supply. Piped. Satisfactory.

Alkerton. There is a public pump where the water supply is of satisfactory quality. A piped supply is desirable.

Barford St. John and St. Michael. Wells, some of which are polluted. A public piped supply is desirable.

Bloxham. Banbury Borough Supply. Piped. Satisfactory.

Bodicote. Banbury Borough Supply. Piped. Satisfactory.

Bourton. There is a piped supply from a ram for part of the village. The system is unsatisfactory and usually troublesome in the summer months. There are also wells in the lower part of the village which are of doubtful quality.

Broughton. Wells entirely which have been short in dry summer.

Claydon. Position unsatisfactory. Public and private wells, many being polluted. Water has had to be carted in dry periods. Some of the inhabitants have to fetch water half a mile. A well at the Council Houses with automatic pumping is satisfactory.

Cropredy. Part of this village is supplied from a spring owned by Brasenose College, Oxford—this is a piped supply. There are also private wells, several of which are known to be polluted. The piped supply is intermittent and unsatisfactory.

Drayton. Several private and public wells. A recently completed Council Housing Estate has a piped supply.

Epwell. Wells and springs of satisfactory quality and quantity. No piped supply.

Hanwell. There is a piped supply which is vested in the Hanwell Estate; it consists of a well and a service reservoir. There are also wells and springs.

Hook Norton. The position in this large village (population 1200) is most unsatisfactory. There are wells and a public spring, but practically all the sources in the village are polluted and water has been carted to the village since 1936. A scheme to supply the village is expected to be in operation late in 1955.

Horley. A recently completed Council housing estate and several street stand-pipes are supplied from a privately owned source. The system is unsatisfactory. A new scheme has received the approval of the Ministry.

Hornton. There is a piped supply from a spring at Ragnal Bottom. The water is pumped to a reservoir of one day's storage capacity. Satisfactory in quality.

Milcombe. Banbury Borough Supply. Satisfactory.

Milton. The public supply is from Banbury Borough, but a considerable number of the houses are still supplied by wells.

Mollington. There is a public well which is polluted and a spring which is satisfactory. There are also several private wells.

North Newington. There is a public well augmented by a private well.

South Newington. There are 56 wells in the village, some of which are known to be polluted.

Shenington. Public supply from a spring with a raising plant consisting of a wind pump and an auxiliary petrol engine; there is a service reservoir of three days' capacity. Piped, fairly satisfactory.

Shutford. Wells and springs.

Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower. Public piped supply from a spring, pumped automatically. Most of the houses are connected. Satisfactory.

Swalcliffe. Wells, insufficient in summer. Part of the village has a piped supply from a private source.

Tadmarton. Wells.

Wardington. Public piped supply from a well which is satisfactory.

Wiggington. Public piped supply from a spring which is satisfactory.

Wroxton. Public and private wells, mostly polluted.

B. BANBURY R.D.C. AREA

Although the Banbury Rural District Council is the Water Authority for the whole of the Rural District, it is the water undertaking for only the five southern parishes of the area, viz. *Deddington, Duns Tew, North Aston, Middle Aston, Steeple Aston*. Of these only *Deddington* and *Duns Tew* have a piped water supply.

North Aston principally derives its water from private wells and springs though the Estate there does supply water to its own property.

Middle Aston is owned practically by one estate which supplies water to its own property.

Steeple Aston depends upon private wells and springs with the exception of the Council's housing estate which comprises 52 houses. This estate is supplied by the Council from a well 50 feet deep to which automatic pumping is installed. The supply has not failed since it was put into operation some 20 years ago.

Deddington and Duns Tew, including *Clifton* and *Hempton* are supplied from springs within the parish of *Duns Tew* which yield 93,000 gallons per day in winter and some 44,000 gallons per day in summer, which is not quite sufficient. The water is collected in an underground reservoir and pumped direct into the mains by a pair of fully automatic electrical centrifugal pumps. The water is not treated, but is examined bacteriologically frequently and has been found to be satisfactory in quality.

C. GENERAL

The water supplies in the district may therefore be divided into the following categories:

1. Villages with a piped supply which is satisfactory and sufficient: Adderbury East and West, Bloxham, Bodicote, Deddington, Hornton, Shennington, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower, Wardington and Wiggington.

2. Villages in which there is no satisfactory piped supply and a public supply is desirable: Alkerton, Barford St. John and St. Michael, Bourton, Broughton, Claydon, Cropredy, Drayton, Epwell, Hanwell, Hook Norton, Horley, Milton, Mollington, Middle Aston, North Aston, North and South Newington, Shutford, Steeple Aston, Swalcliffe and Wroxton.

It is anticipated that a comprehensive scheme to supply all the above villages with piped water from the Borough of Banbury will be commenced in 1955. The estimated cost is £320,000.

Water Analysis. 63 samples have been submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal work in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington and Great Bourton.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:

Adderbury. Sewered, but evidence of considerable infiltration from the area of Adderbury West. Works require modernizing. Investigations in progress.

Alkerton. No sewers.

Aston, Middle. No sewers.

Aston, North. No sewers.

Aston, Steeple. Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date. The disposal works are being extended to deal with the new housing site.

Barfords. No sewers.

Bloxham. This village is now completely sewered. A new scheme has recently been completed.

Bodicote. Sewered. A considerable amount of surface water is also allowed into sewers making purification difficult at times.

Bourtons. Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernizing when public water supply becomes available.

Broughton. No sewers.

Claydon with Clattercote. No sewers.

Cropredy. Partly sewered. New scheme is ready for submission to the Ministry.

Clifton. No sewers.

Deddington. Sewered, but as with Bodicote, the Disposal Works have to deal with storm water. A storm water tank is required and as building progresses in the village the works will require enlargement.

Drayton. No sewers.

Duns Tew. No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

Epwell. No sewers.

Hanwell. No sewers.

Hempton. No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

Hook Norton. Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. This village constitutes a major problem from the point of the provision of services.

Horley. Scheme approved by the Ministry.

Hornton. No proper sewers. Scheme in course of preparation.

Milcombe. The new scheme is nearing completion.

Milton. No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

Mollington. No sewers.

Newington, North. No sewers.

Newington, South. No sewers.

Shenington. No sewers. A public water supply is available and it is recommended that a scheme be prepared (to include Alkerton) as soon as circumstances permit.

Shutford. No sewers.

Sibfords. Scheme approved by Ministry. Work expected to commence 1/4/55.

Swalcliffe. No sewers.

Tadmarton. No sewers.

Wardington. More or less completely sewered but system needs modernizing. The provision of a settling tank at the works is urgently required.

Wiggington. No sewers but a public water supply is available.

Wroxton. No sewers.

SECTION D
HOUSING

Unfit Houses. As a result of the rural housing survey undertaken in 1951, 827 houses (i.e. 27 per cent of the houses in the district coming under the survey) were found to be unfit for habitation. A further survey as required by the Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act 1954 has now been carried out. The results are as follows:

	1951 Survey	1954 Survey
Category 1	609 (20%)	831 (27%)
Category 2	668 (22%)	626 (20%)
Category 3	922 (30%)	875 (20%)
Category 4	827 (27%)	770 (25%)

21 houses were represented as unfit and not capable of being made fit at reasonable expense during 1954. 29 demolition orders were made during the year. As will be seen from the above table there now remain 770 houses to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance programme. An important factor is the lack of essential services—main water and sewage disposal, and this is holding up progress in many villages.

Two clearance areas are under consideration at Hook Norton. In both cases re-development of the site is contemplated.

The following are the housing statistics as required by the Ministry:

A. INSPECTION OF HOUSES						
1.	(a)	Total No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	352
	(b)	Total No. of house inspections made	...	...	...	69
2.	(a)	No. of houses (included in 1 (a) above) recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	—	
	(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	—
3.		No. of houses found 'unfit for habitation'	...	...	29	
4.		No. of houses (excluding those in '3' above) that were found to be defective	...	...	...	40
B. REMEDY OF DEFECTS						
I. Without the Service of Statutory Notices						
		No. of houses rendered fit as the result of informal action	4			
II. By Service of Statutory Notices under the Acts enumerated below:						
(a) <i>Public Health Acts</i>						
	1.	No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	11			
	2.	No. of houses remedied				
		(i) By Owners	...	...	...	—
		(ii) By Council in default of Owners	...	...	...	—

*(b) Housing Act, 1936**Sections 9, 10 and 16*

1. No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	1
2. No. of houses remedied	
(i) By Owners	1
(ii) By Council in default of Owners	—

Sections 11 and 12

1. No. of houses respecting which Demolition Orders were made	29
2. No. of houses demolished	3

HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV—OVERCROWDING

Not known.

HOUSING RETURNS—NEW HOUSES

(a) Total Number of New Houses during the year (including those given separately under 'b')

1. By the Local Authority	67
2. By other Local Authorities	—
3. By other bodies or persons	33

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:

1. By the Local Authority	} 6 completed in 1954 from previous year's approval	1
2. By other bodies or persons		

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection. Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by Mr. F. Appleyard, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouses licences have been granted in the Rural District.

Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 15. By-laws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Sanitary Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

Food Poisoning. No cases have been notified during the year.

1. No. of food premises in area	77
Butchers (with Co-op dept. in larger villages) ...	10
Grocers	38
General village stores	17
Bakers	11

2. Under Section 14. Food and Drugs Act 1938 Total 34
- For manufacture and sale of sausages 5
- For sale of pre-packed ice cream 29
- Dairies Nil
3. 38 Inspections and visits were made to food premises including those registered during the year. The general conditions prevailing are satisfactory having due regard to the fact that mains water and sewers are not available in some cases. In the larger villages several shop owners have achieved a high standard of cleanliness and efficient layout within their premises.
4. Generally it has been found that the smaller trader welcomes advice and assistance regarding the improved handling and storage of food supplies. He does, in fact, call on the services of the authority, and this shows he is well aware that collaboration is producing beneficial returns to all concerned, himself and the consumer.
5. A relatively small amount of food is handled yearly, but adequate means are at the disposal of the Authority for its satisfactory disposal.
6. There was no special cause to examine stocks or food consignments during the year but the sum total and weights of food which was voluntarily surrendered and/or examined is given below:

Meat	54 lb.
Tinned milk	8 dozen tins
Other tinned foods	106 lb.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

		No. of Cases	Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever		6	2	0
Whooping Cough		34	0	0
Pneumonia		5	0	9
Poliomyelitis		3	3	0
Food Poisoning		1	0	0

Scarlet Fever. 6 cases occurred, 5 in school children and one in a child under school age. 2 were removed to the Pines Hospital, Banbury and 4 isolated at home.

Poliomyelitis. 3 non-paralytic cases occurred at Hook Norton, in the Infant Department of the school there; all were removed to the Slade Hospital, Oxford. There were also several suspected cases which were not diagnosed clinically. In view of this the Infant Department was closed just before the end of the term in July. A suspected case which was subsequently not confirmed occurred at Cropredy.

Food Poisoning. One case occurred in a child, aged 4, at Hornton, due to Salmonella Stanley. Two carriers were found in the same household.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases have been reported from the schools:

Chickenpox 15 Mumps 1 Ringworm 2 Impetigo 2

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25—35	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	4	0	1	1	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

1 . *Inspections*

1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	52	2	0	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	7	10	0	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	15	5	0	0
Total	74	17	0	0

2. *Defects Found*

Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding	—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—
	(a) Insufficient	...	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	—	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes	...	—	—
	Other offences against the Act ...	...	—	—
	No of outworkers	...	1	—

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Salford
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Sandford St. Martin
Chadlington	Idbury	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Shorthampton or Chilson
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Churchill	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Combe	Leafield	Stonesfield
Cornwell	Little Tew	Swerford
Enstone	Lyneham	Tackley
Fawler	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcot Barton
Fifield	Over Norton	Wootton
Finstock	Rollright	Worton
Glympton	Rousham	Wychwood

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	87876
Population:						
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	15505
Mean Population, 1954 (R.G.'s estimate)					...	16190
Number of Inhabited Houses			...	...	...	3978
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£64889
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...		...	...	...	£240

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-under-Wychwood), two gas works, an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and two saw mills. The number of farms, factories, etc., in the district is as follows:

Farms	...	...	...	...	...	284
Glove Factories	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other small factories	...	...	...	...	...	10
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mansions	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	4103
Houses with shops	...	...	...	...	...	90

BIRTH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Births	271	137	134
Legitimate	261	133	128
Illegitimate	10	4	6
Birth Rate per 1000		16.7	
England and Wales		15.2	
Still Births—Rate per 1000 (7) ...		26	

DEATH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Deaths	173	96	77
Death Rate per 1000		10.6	
Corrected Death Rate		9.3	
England and Wales		11.3	

Causes of Death:

Tuberculosis—Respiratory	1
Cancer	28
Leukaemia	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	32
Coronary Disease	23
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	3
Other Heart Disease	29
Other Circulatory Disease	12
Pneumonia	7
Bronchitis	6
Other Respiratory Disease—Peptic Ulcer ...	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2
Congenital Malformations	2
Other Diseases	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1
Other Accidents	5
—	
Total	271
—	

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	11
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	9
Total Infant Mortality	40.6
Legitimate	38
Illegitimate	100
England and Wales	25.5

Causes of Death:

Prematurity	5
Acute Meningitis	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1
Bronchitis	1
Congenital Defect	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1
Paroxysmal Tachycardia	1

SECTION B

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	53
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...			7
Faeces	...	...	...	6
Other Examinations	...	...	...	41

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLY

The rise in consumption, both domestic and agricultural, continues and in some parishes where formerly the supplies were adequate, there is not now sufficient for modern demands.

Some progress has been made during the past few years but there are still many villages with supplies which are insufficient or impure. As there seems to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

A scheme to include a large number of parishes in the district by an extension of the Oxford City mains has been under consideration for some time, and this appears to be the only satisfactory solution to the problem. The shortage is acute in many villages especially during a dry summer and the question has now become urgent. It is hoped that some definite steps will be taken to relieve the situation in the near future.

It has been suggested that the following parishes should be supplied by the scheme:

Ascot-under-Wychwood, Charlbury, Chilson, Chadlington, Churchill, Enstone, Glympton, Great Tew, Heythrop, Kiddington, Kingham, Lyneham, Little Tew, Milton-under-Wychwood, Over Norton, Rollright, Rousham, Salford, Sandford St. Martin, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Steeple Barton, Swerford, Spelsbury and Tackley.

Wootton has recently been supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish.

Ascot-under-Wychwood. The main part of the village has a piped supply from a spring near the Rectory. Recently the mains have been improved; the quality is satisfactory.

A few houses along the Mill Lane obtain water from stand-pipes fed from other springs.

Blenheim. Private piped supply from Fair Rosamund's Well. Satisfactory after chlorination.

Bruern. Private supply from Bruern Abbey.

Chadlington. The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert, which is of excellent quality and provides a piped supply for the village. Larger mains have been installed during the year and these will be used, should the larger scheme for the district as a whole come into operation at a later date.

Charlbury. About 110 of the houses at the eastern end of the town obtain water from the Fawler Scheme which was connected to the Charlbury mains several years ago. The remainder of the town has a piped supply from springs in oolite; the water is pumped to a reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity. In dry season these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fawler.

Chastleton. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C.

Chilson. There is an excellent spring in the village but owing to its position it will not reach some of the houses; three or four houses on Chilson Hill are without water every summer.

Churchill. The supply to the village is insufficient and liable to contamination which cannot be stopped owing to the position of the springs. There are two sources, Mayswell and Conduit Farm supplying parts of the village.

Many sources have been investigated over the past 20 years, but all have proved insufficient or contaminated. The possibilities are (1) an area scheme; (2) a supply from the Borough of Chipping Norton; (3) a supply from Partridge Covert springs at Chadlington. The latter would be very costly.

There was an acute shortage in the autumn of 1952. The opinion of a geologist was obtained and a borehole was sunk off Bessborough Lane, but no water was found.

Combe. Supplied by the Fawler Scheme.

Cornbury Park. Cornbury Park Estate—private supply.

Cornwell. Good piped system with water laid on to all the houses. Private supply from springs.

Enstone. This parish is poorly supplied. At *Neat Enstone* there is a private main system supplying several houses and a bore serves the new Council Houses. Other houses in the village have private wells. There is also a public stand-pipe and a small spring supply to the village.

At *Church Enstone* there are private wells and one public standpipe, which is fed from a private system.

A bore has been sunk to provide a public supply for Neat Enstone and Church Enstone and this scheme has received the approval of the Ministry.

Radford. The few houses in this hamlet obtain water from a private source.

Clevely. Most of the houses have piped supplies from a private source.

Lidstone. There is a small piped scheme, privately owned, by which water is raised by a water wheel to two farms and a public stand-pipe.

Fawler. This village together with Finstock, Stonesfield, Combe and part of Charlbury has a piped supply. Springs in the old limestone workings near the River Evenlode are collected and the water pumped to a 40,000 gallon reservoir at Finstock Heath from which 3 in. mains are laid to the villages. Many houses are supplied by this scheme and in dry weather the consumption is over 50,000 gallons per day. The normal consumption is 35,000 gallons. Ten years ago it was 15,000, but since then several new houses and about 120 houses in Charlbury have been added.

Finstock. Fawler Scheme.

Fifield. Piped supply which is sufficient.

Glympton. Private supply from a bore. Water has been laid into each house.

Great Tew. This village is badly supplied. Most of the houses have wells, but there is need for a proper piped supply. Bores in the vicinity have led to poor results. Springs in the grounds of Great Tew House supply a stand-pipe in the village. There is a bore at the Council houses.

Hensington Without. Piped supply from Oxford.

Heythrop. Heythrop College has its own water supply. This village has a small private system which has now been taken over by the Council.

Idbury. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C. by an extension of the mains from Westcote.

Kiddington. There is a private supply which is at present not altogether satisfactory.

Kingham. Public supply from a deep bore recently completed.

Leafield. This parish has a good piped supply from spring near Shipton. Water is raised to a 25,000 gallon reservoir.

Little Tew. This village has wells and a small private piped supply. There has been no serious shortage but a good public supply is desirable.

Lyneham. This village has a piped supply, but the springs are liable to contamination when there is heavy rain. The mains have recently been renewed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. Piped supply from springs at Springhill and High Lodge. A new reservoir has been constructed and new mains have been laid.

Over Norton. Of recent years this village has been supplied by the Borough of Chipping Norton. A main has recently been laid to the hamlet of Chapel House.

Rollright. This village is poorly supplied. There are some private piped supplies but many houses obtain water from shallow wells and a spring. It was hoped to use the latter for a village supply but it was found to be liable to periodic contamination.

Two bores have recently been sunk but in neither case was there sufficient water to supply the village.

Rousham. Private piped supply from Rousham Park. There is also a good well in the village but a proper mains supply is desirable.

Salford. There is a piped supply but the mains are small and the water is not of the desired quality. A bore was sunk to the north of the village. The water was found to be hard and contains Iron. Approval was obtained from the Ministry and a scheme is being prepared.

Sandford St. Martin. There are private piped supplies and a public stand-pipe.

Some of the houses in the hamlet of Ledwell have private piped supplies and there is a public well. Main schemes are desirable in both places.

Sarsden. Most of the houses are fairly well supplied; they are so scattered that a main scheme would be costly.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. This village has a piped system. The northern part has a gravity supply from springs and the southern part a pumping system.

For the main village supply a spring runs to a collecting tank. There is no reservoir. The quality of the water is not always satisfactory.

Water for the southern part of the parish comes from a spring and is conveyed to a pump well into which the overflow from the main village is also connected.

The water runs to a 6000 gallon reservoir; the quality is not always good.

Spelsbury. A scheme for a mains supply was completed during the year.

At *Taston* there is an excellent private spring which supplies part of the hamlet.

Dean is fairly well supplied from private sources.

Stonesfield. Supplied from Fawler Scheme.

Steeple Barton and Westcote Barton. Water is pumped from a 160 feet bore to a 22,000 gallon reservoir. The water is very hard and with the increased consumption due to the fact that the sewage scheme is now available some anxiety is felt as to its sufficiency.

Swerford. There are two piped supplies both of which are insufficient. A proper main supply is essential.

Although a bore has been sunk the quality of the water was unsatisfactory and the scheme had to be abandoned.

Tackley. A deep bore has been sunk to provide a public supply. The approval of the Ministry has been obtained and work will shortly be commenced.

Wootton. This village is now supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

Worton. The houses in this village are reasonably supplied from wells and springs but a main supply would be desirable.

Water Examinations. The following table gives the results of the bacteriological examinations of water supplies during the year:

		<i>Public Supplies</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class 1	...	16	3	19
Class 2	...	2	7	9
Class 3	...	7	4	11
Class 4	...	7	9	16
Totals ...		32	23	55

SECTION D

HOUSING

Unfit Houses. A complete survey of all houses with a rateable value over £20 was carried out in 1947 by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. P. Bendle.

This survey revealed that there are 3911 houses in the district classified as follows:

Class 1	...	...	762	19.5%
Class 2	...	...	1467	37.5%
Classes 3 and 4	...		1282	32.7%
Class 5	...	...	400	10.2%
Totals	...		3911	99.9%

Under the Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act 1954 it is necessary to carry out a further survey. This has now been done.

Of the houses in Class 5, 3 have been added, making 403 in all. Of these 403 houses, the following changes have taken place since 1947:

Reconstructed to Classes 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	41
Improved to Class 3	...	...	...	...	111
Undertaking given under Sec. 11, Housing Act 1936	...				9
Demolished	...	...	...	...	17
Derelict	...	...	...	...	10
Converted in Shops and Stores	...	...	...	...	4
Remaining in Class 5	...	...	...	...	211
Total				...	403

There are, therefore, 211 houses in the district which require to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme. The total number of occupants in these houses is 475 or an average of just over 2 persons per house; in most cases the rents are very low.

Many of the houses at Great Tew and two at Chastleton are on the list of buildings of historic or architectural importance.

In deciding on the classification of each cottage its condition, situation and the possibility of providing amenities was taken into consideration. Many cottages are in situations where it would be impossible to provide drainage systems unless main sewers and water supplies were made available. There are several at Wootton which cannot be drained. A satisfactory water supply for the area is essential before much can be done in the way of rehousing.

Hutted Camps. Of the two hutted camps in the district for which the R.D.C. is responsible the camp at Gagingwell has now been closed, and only three families remain on the other site at Over Norton Park. It is a matter of great satisfaction that these camps are now closing down.

Caravans. The caravan problem in the district is not a serious one; only 8 to 10 licences have been issued by the Council.

A. INSPECTION OF HOUSES

1.	(a) Total No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	365
	(b) Total No. of house inspections made	...	...	...	...	391
2.	(a) No. of houses (included in 1 (a) above) recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	306
	(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	361
3.	No. of houses found 'unfit for habitation'	...	...	...	...	151
4.	No. of houses (excluding those in '3' above) that were found to be defective	...	...	...	...	64

B. REMEDY OF DEFECTS

I. Without the Service of Statutory Notices

No. of houses rendered fit as the result of informal action	54
---	----

II. By Service of Statutory Notices under the Acts enumerated below

(a) *Public Health Acts*

1. No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	Nil
2. No. of houses remedied	
(i) By Owners	...
(ii) By Council in default of Owners	...

(b) *Housing Act, 1936**Sections 9, 10 and 16*

1. No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	2
2. No. of houses remedied	
(i) By Owners	...
(ii) By Council in default of Owners	...

Sections 11 and 12

1. No. of houses respecting which Demolition Orders were made	...
2. No. of houses demolished	...

HOUSING ACT 1936—PART IV—OVERCROWDING

(a) (i) No. of houses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	7
(ii) No. of families dwelling therein	...	7
(iii) No. of persons dwelling therein	...	59
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	3

- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the
year 1
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 4
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again
become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken
steps for the abatement of overcrowding

HOUSING RETURNS—NEW HOUSES

- (a) Total Number of New Houses during the Year (including
those given separately under 'b')
1. By the Local Authority 83
- *2. By other Local Authorities Nil
3. By other bodies or persons 23
- (b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:
- †1. By the Local Authority 83
2. By other bodies or persons 1
- * e.g. Police Houses erected by County Council.
- † e.g. Houses erected by Housing Trust or by subsidy to
private persons.

N.B. In the case of houses erected by the Local Authority with
State assistance please state under which Act this was given.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

1. No. of Food Premises in the Area. 79.
- Ice-Cream 33
- Cafés, etc. 17
- Preserved Food 8
- Fish Frying 2
- Bakehouses 14
2. No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act
1938. Sec. 14.
- Ice-Cream 33
- Preserved Food 8
- No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations
1949. 3

3. No. of Inspections of Food Premises ... 168

4. There have been no new structural activities during the year.

5. Condemned food is buried at the refuse dump or returned through normal trade channels.

6. There have been no special examinations, only odd tins being condemned.

Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 15. By-laws have been adopted by the Council and periodic inspections are made by the Sanitary Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

Food Poisoning. One case occurred in a boy, aged 8—due to Salmonella Typhi-murium. No carriers or other source of infection was discovered.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned. July 1st—December 31st, 1954.

	<i>Cattle and Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	93	7	335	121
Number inspected	93	6	325	113
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	0	1	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	2	2
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	5.3	16.6	0.9	1.8
<i>Tuberculosis</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0
Total Weight Condemned	408 lb.			

Meat Inspection. Meat Inspection is carried out at the Chipping Norton slaughterhouse by Mr. R. V. Joshua, Additional Sanitary

Inspector in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough of Chipping Norton. Details are given in the Chipping Norton Borough report.

Two slaughterhouses have been licensed by the Council in the R.D.C. Area—one at Chadlington and one at Milton-under-Wychwood. The following are the details of the meat inspection carried out there between July 1st and December 31st, 1954.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

			No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	34	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	3	0	7
Food Poisoning	...	...	1	0	0

Scarlet Fever. 2 cases occurred, 1 in a school child and 1 in a child under school age. Both were treated at home.

Whooping Cough. 34 cases occurred. There were no complications and no deaths.

Food Poisoning. 1 case (already reported in Section E) due to Salmonella Typhi-murium.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable disease was reported from the schools. Chickenpox 27.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES				
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	7	15	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	25	49	1	—
3. Other Premises	8	12	—	—
Totals	40	76	1	—

<i>Defects found</i>				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	2	2
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...		
Overcrowding	...	...	...		
Other Nuisances	...	...	...		
Sanitary Accommodation:					
Insufficient	...	...	...		
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	1	1
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...		
No. of outworkers	...	198			

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Lew
Asthall	Eynsham	Little Faringdon
Aston Bampton	Filkins and	Minster Lovell
Bampton	Broughton Poggs	North Leigh
Black Bourton	Freeland	Northmoor
Bladon	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Brize Norton	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Broadwell	Hailey	Shilton
Burford and	Handborough	South Leigh
Upton and Signet	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Cassington	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Clanfield	Kelmscott	Swinbrook & Widford
Crawley	Kencott	Taynton
Curbridge	Langford	Westwell

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	84945
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	21230
Mean Population, 1954 (R.G.'s estimate)						...	24840
Number of Inhabited Houses			...	...	...	...	6155
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£97772
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£393

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural; there are 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employs 1200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford. There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Births	...	...	...	257	206	453
Legitimate	...	...	...	247	190	437
Illegitimate	...	...	...	10	16	26
Birth Rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	18.7	
Corrected Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	21.9	
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	15.2	
Still births — 16 per 1000						

DEATH RATE

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Deaths	...	...	...	100	89	189
Death Rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	7.6	
Corrected Death Rate	...	...	...	...	7.5	
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	11.3	

Causes of Death:

Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	30
Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	27
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...	...	23
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	34
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	9
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Enlarged Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	16
Motor Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	3
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	189

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	7
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	6
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	...	...	...	15.1
Legitimate	...	...	...	15.7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	25.5

Causes of Death:

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Dehydration	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1

Of these 6 deaths 3 were children of members of the U.S. Air Force.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. Swabs examined	...	...	...	...	16
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	...	3
Faeces	...	...	...	...	81
Positive for Shigella Sonnei	...	...	...	...	14
Positive for Salmonella Typhi-Murium	...	...	...	...	5
Other Examinations	...	...	...	...	62

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. About half of the rural district is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes.

Alvescot	Crawley	Minster Lovell
Asthalleigh	Curbridge	North Leigh
Aston Bampton	Freeland	Ramsden
Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Black Bourton	Handborough	South Leigh
Brize Norton	Lew	

AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

Asthall. *Asthalleigh*, a part of Asthall has a supply.

The remainder of the parish is supplied by wells. A public supply is required.

Bladon. Supplied by Oxford City by a branch main from Woodstock.

Broadwell. Piped supply from deep bore.

Broughton Poggs. Piped supply from deep bore.

Cassington. Supplied by Oxford City.

Clanfield. Supplied by wells in gravel, many of which are polluted. The Council houses are supplied by a bore. A public supply is urgently required.

Ducklington. There is now a supply from Witney for domestic purposes only.

Eynsham. Piped public supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. It is adequate and satisfactory and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

Filkins. The present supply is from a borehole which supplies a few houses and six stand-pipes in the village. The need for water is urgent as a sewage plant has been installed and there are a large number of houses awaiting conversion to water carriage system. A supply from a deep bore is due to be completed in 1955.

Fulbrook. Supplied from Burford. There are several stand-pipes in the village.

Grafton with Radcot. Supplied by wells.

Hardwick with Yelford. The existing wells are liable to pollution from cesspools and farm premises.

Holwell. There is now a piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

Kelmscott. Wells liable to pollution. There is a private supply for part of the village.

Kencot. Piped supply from deep bore due to be completed in 1955.

Langford. Piped supply from deep bore due to be completed in 1955.

Little Faringdon. There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

Northmoor. Shallow wells in gravel which are liable to pollution from cesspools and from premises.

Shifford. Supplied by wells.

Standlake. Supplied by shallow wells in gravel which are liable to pollution.

Stanton Harcourt. A scheme has been approved and a contract placed for a piped supply from the Air Ministry.

Swinbrook with Widford. Supplied from a private spring. There is shortage in the summer.

Taynton. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry for a supply for the village from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village; this is due to be completed in 1955.

Upton and Signet. Supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

Westwell. There are two private supplies and the rest of the village is supplied by wells.

Of 5550 inhabited houses in the district it is estimated that 3000 are connected to the mains, i.e. roughly 60 per cent.

Water Analysis. 98 specimens were examined bacteriologically during the year with the results as follows:

				<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Class 1	...	...	...	34	17
Class 2	...	...	...	5	—
Class 3	...	...	...	—	11
Class 4	...	...	...	—	31

Drainage and Sewerage. There is a system of public sewers with sewage disposal works at Eynsham, Burford and Little Faringdon. The sewage plant at Broadwell Aerodrome has been taken over by the Council. Small sewage disposal plants have been installed in connection with new council housing estates at Standlake, Northmoor, Cote, Aston and Bampton.

During the year no progress was possible with the proposed sewerage scheme for Bampton, but it is hoped that the first part will be started during 1955. Great difficulty has been experienced in improving the standard of housing in this parish owing to the waterlogged condition of the subsoil which prevents the use of septic tanks in the majority of the houses in the village. The provision of an efficient sewage disposal scheme is therefore a question of great urgency.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Slum Clearance. The programme of inspection for slum clearance started in 1953 has continued at a steady rate during the year. On December 31st, 1954, the number of premises which were unfit for habitation and were not capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost was 293, but of these, it is estimated that the occupants of 184 premises will be rehoused by the Council in the course of the normal rehousing programme.

It is estimated that during the next five years provision will have to be made for between 100 and 120 families who were living in Category 4 premises on December 31st, but who were not applicants for Council houses.

During the year 3 Demolition Orders and 5 Closing Orders were made by the Council. Undertakings not to permit re-occupation were given in respect of 13 premises. 7 premises were demolished by owners during the year.

One Undertaking was cancelled, the premises having been repaired and thereby made fit for human habitation.

New Houses. 117 Council Houses were completed during the year and 33 were built by private enterprise.

Hutted Camps. There was steady progress in the rehousing of occupiers from hutted camps during the year, and only 61 huts were in use by the end of the year.

Overcrowding. During the year

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry:

A. INSPECTION OF HOUSES

1.	(a) Total No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	601
	(b) Total No. of house inspections made	...	...	...	...	768
2.	No. of houses found 'unfit for habitation'	...	...	...	...	93
3.	No. of houses (excluding those in '3' above) that were found to be defective	...	...	...	...	508

B. REMEDY OF DEFECTS

I. Without the Service of Statutory Notices

No. of houses rendered fit as the result of informal action 61

II. By Service of Statutory Notices under the Acts enumerated below

(a) *Public Health Acts*

1.	No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	3
2.	No. of houses remedied	
	(i) By Owners	2
	(ii) By Council in default of Owners	Nil

(b) *Housing Act, 1936*

Sections 9, 10 and 16

1.	No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	2
2.	No. of houses remedied	
	(i) By Owners	Nil
	(ii) By Council in default of Owners	1

Sections 11 and 12

1. No. of houses respecting which Demolition Orders were made	3
2. No. of houses demolished (Section 11 action) ...	4
3. No. of houses voluntarily demolished by owners ...	3
4. Closing Orders made. (Section 10 Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1953)	5

HOUSING ACT 1936—PART IV—OVERCROWDING

(a) (i) No. of houses overcrowded at the end of the year ...	14
(ii) No. of families dwelling therein	19
(iii) No. of persons dwelling therein	71
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	52
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding...	Nil

HOUSING RETURNS—NEW HOUSES

(a) Total Number of New Houses during the Year (including those given separately under 'b')	
1. By the Local Authority	117
2. By other Local Authorities	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons (Private Building) ...	33
(b) Financial Assistance towards Housing	
No. of dwellings towards which advances for purchase have been made	
Housing Act 1949, Section 4	17

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. A large proportion of the meat sold in the Rural District is imported at the Witney Slaughter-house, control of which was relinquished by the Ministry of Food on July 1st, 1954. Two licences for private slaughterhouses have been granted by the Council, one at Burford and one at North Leigh. The standard of hygiene in both premises has improved considerably in the past six months and both owners are taking further steps to improve the conditions of their buildings.

The following are the details of the inspections carried out at these premises:

	<i>Cattle Ex- cluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number Killed	232	11	53	992	277	1565
Number Inspected	232	11	53	992	277	1565
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	4	—	5
(b) Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned	31	2	—	9	11	53
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	13.36	27.27	—	0.9	3.97	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	2	—	—	10	32
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.62	18.18	—	—	3.61	—

Food Premises. During the year 390 visits were made to food premises. All the premises where food is exposed for sale were visited. The general standard of food hygiene in the district has increased considerably. On no occasion was it found necessary to resort to legal action to ensure compliance with the food bye-laws. During the year $81\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of tinned food and $326\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Ice Cream. The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is 64. Practically all the ice cream sold in the district is pre-packed.

Liquid Egg. Specimens of liquid egg were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at the request of the Ministry of Food in 1953 and this was continued in 1954. 20 specimens were sent between January 1st and June 30th, 1954.

Milk. (a) Samples. The following is a summary of the results of the samples taken during the year.

				<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ungraded	...	...	...	9	0	9
Pasteurised	...	...	...	6	0	6
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	24	2	26
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	25	7	32

(b) *Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949, Licences*

Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers Supplementary	8
Pasteurised Milk Dealers Supplementary	... 14
Sterilised Milk Dealers Supplementary	... 1

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene.

No. of Food Premises in the Area:

General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	72
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cafés and Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	19

No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 14. 52

No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949. 10 Dairies, 6 Supplementary, 12 Undesignated.

No. of Inspections of Food Premises. 607.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

				No. of Cases Notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	10	2	0
Measles	...	...	...	19	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	36	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	14	0	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3	0	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	4	0	0
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	2	0	0
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	...	...	...	1	0	0

The incidence of infectious disease in the district has been very low.

Scarlet Fever. 10 cases occurred during the year. 2 were treated at the Slade Hospital, Oxford, and the remainder isolated at home. 7 cases occurred in school children, 1 in a child under school age, and 2 in adults.

Dysentery. 4 cases of Sonne Dysentery, occurred. All were in school children in different parishes—apparently in no way connected.

Food Poisoning. 2 cases occurred in different parts of the district In one case a dog was found to be a carrier of the infection and in the other rats were suspected.

School Closures. Nil.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases have been reported from the schools:

Chickenpox 46 Mumps 25 Impetigo 2

TUBERCULOSIS									
Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths				
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5—15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
15—25	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	
25—35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35—45	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45—55	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55—65	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65—	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	9	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

1. <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	25	6	3	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	64	29	0	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	—	—	—	—
Total	89	35	3	0

				Reported by H.M. Inspector
2. <i>Defects Found</i>				
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness	Found	Remedied	
		1	1	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding	—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature	1	1	1
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors	1	1	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—
	(a) Insufficient	... —	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective	... —	—	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes	... —	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...		... —	—	—
No. of outworkers		...100		

